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*Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.*

**AFRICA—Lourenço Marques.**—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 7,000. Total number of deaths, 21, including 3 from tuberculosis.

**FRANCE—Rouen.**—Month of March, 1902. Estimated population, 116,316. Total number of deaths, 287, including diphtheria, 4; enteric fever, 1; measles, 2; whooping cough, 1; smallpox, 1, and 60 from tuberculosis.

**GERMANY—Hanover.**—Month of February, 1902. Estimated population, 241,849. Total number of deaths, 279, including 22 from infectious diseases.

**GREAT BRITAIN—England and Wales.**—The deaths registered in 76 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended April 12, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 17.4 per 1,000 of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 14,862,909.

*London.*—One thousand five hundred and twenty-three deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 64; scarlet fever, 10; diphtheria, 23; whooping cough, 41; enteric fever, 1; smallpox, 73, and diarrhea and dysentery, 12. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 17.3 per 1,000. In Greater London 2,099 deaths were registered. In the “outer ring” the deaths included 3 from diphtheria, 5 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 18 from smallpox, and 4 from whooping cough.

*Ireland.*—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 12, 1902, in the 21 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.2 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,092,322. The lowest rate was recorded in Queenstown, viz, 0.0, and the highest in Portadown, viz, 46.7 per 1,000. In Dublin and suburbs 206 deaths were registered, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2; measles, 3; whooping cough, 2, and 41 from tuberculosis.

*Scotland.*—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 12, 1902, correspond to an annual rate of 22.1 per 1,000 of the population, which is estimated at 1,679,923. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 13.9, and the highest in Greenock, viz, 26.5 per 1,000. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 715, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 8; smallpox, 2, and 21 from whooping cough.

**GIBRALTAR.**—Two weeks ended April 6, 1902. Estimated population, 27,460. Total number of deaths, 27, including 7 from measles.

**JAMAICA—Port Antonio.**—Two weeks ended April 19, 1902. Estimated population not reported. One death reported. No contagious diseases.

**JAPAN—Nagasaki.**—Ten days ended March 31, 1902. Estimated population, 131,700. Total number of deaths not reported. One death from enteric fever reported.

**MALTA.**—Four weeks ended April 12, 1902. Estimated population, 183,679. Total number of deaths, 302, including diphtheria, 4, and 6 from enteric fever.

**ST. HELENA.**—Two weeks ended March 22, 1902. Estimated population, 3,342. Total number of deaths, 10. No contagious diseases.

**SPAIN—*Cadiz*.**—Month of March, 1902. Estimated population, 70,177. Total number of deaths, 254, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 5; measles, 16, and 28 from tuberculosis.

**Valencia.**—Two weeks ended April 15, 1902. Estimated population, 204,000. Total number of deaths, 177, including enteric fever, 3, and 6 from smallpox.

**SWITZERLAND.**—Reports for the two weeks ended April 5, 1902, from 18 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 770,000, show a total of 587 deaths, including diphtheria, 7; enteric fever, 2; measles, 9; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 17, and 77 from phthisis pulmonalis.

**WEST INDIES—*St. Thomas*.**—Six weeks ended April 11, 1902. Estimated population, 11,012. Total number of deaths, 43. No deaths from contagious diseases.